

CHIAPAS

The Zapatista insurrection in Mexico

Photographs by

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1995 - 2013



Photo 01 - A parade by the Mexican army. During discussions between Zapatistas and representatives of the government.

San Andres Larrainzar, Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1995.



Photo 02 - During discussions between Zapatistas and representatives of the government.
San Andres Larrainzar, Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1995.



Photo 3 - Guadalupe Trinidad, a Tojolabal village in the Lacandone forest. Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1995



Photo 04 - Troupes de l'EZLN troops (Zapatista National Liberation Army) Lacandone forest, Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1995.



Photo 05 - Waterfall during the rainy season. Lacandone forest, Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1996.



Photo 06 - Coffee crops. In this region of the San Quintin valley, coffee is the indigenous farmers' main source of income. Guadalupe Trinidad village, Lacandone forest. Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1996.



Photo 07 - Guadalupe Festival. Guadalupe Trinidad village, Lacandone forest. Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1996.



Photo 08 - Intercontinental meeting for humanity and against neo-liberalism. At the invitation of the EZLN (Zapatista National Liberation Army), thousands of supporters came from around the world came to Chiapas to participate in a week-long round of meetings and political debates. Three thousand people were spread between five autonomous villages. A man entering the village after the obligatory search. Oventic. Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1996 to 08/1996.



Photo 09 - Major Moises, and the Subcomandante Marcos, leaders of the Zapatista insurrection. Intercontinental meeting for humanity and against neo-liberalism. At the invitation of the EZLN (Zapatista National Liberation Army), thousands of supporters came from around the world came to Chiapas to participate in a week-long round of meetings and political debates. Three thousand people were spread between five autonomous villages. La Realidad. Chiapas, Mexico. 07/1996 to 08/1996.



Photo 10 - A rally in San Cristobal in protest against the Actéal massacre. On December 22, 1997, a group of paramilitaries, with close links to the governing PRI party, massacred 45 locals in the village of Actéal. The victims were members of a non-violent civil group called Las Abejas, who had met to pray in the village church. Las Abejas is close to the Zapatista movement, even though it has always maintained its political independence. Units of the Mexican army were less than 200 meters away but did not intervene during the many hours that the massacre lasted. It was accused of having armed the paramilitaries and aided their movements. San Cristobal de las Casas. Chiapas. Mexico. 01/1998.



Photo 11 - Protestors at a rally in San Cristobal against the Actéal massacre. On December 22, 1997, a group of paramilitaries, with close links to the governing PRI party, massacred 45 locals in the village of Actéal. The victims were members of a non-violent civil group called Las Abejas, who had met to pray in the village church. Las Abejas is close to the Zapatista movement, even though it has always maintained its political independence. Units of the Mexican army were less than 200 meters away but did not intervene during the many hours that the massacre lasted. It was accused of having armed the paramilitaries and aided their movements. San Cristobal de las Casas. Chiapas. Mexico. 01/1998.



Photo 12 - It was a child who drew this picture of Subcomandante Marcos in arms. Inside the improvised school within the Pólho refugee camp. Shortly after the Actéal massacre, and following the establishment of paramilitary groups in the region of Los Altos, thousands of people took refuge in Pólho, a village of 10 000 inhabitants according to Zapatista sources. Pólho is part of the autonomous Zapatista Oventic region, located in the Chenalhó district. Los Altos region, Chiapas. Mexico. 02/1998.



Photo 13 - Mexican army soldiers pass the entry to the Polhó refugee camp. The situation is still tense in the Los Altos region, two years after the Acteal massacre where 45 locals were killed. Paramilitaries, close to the governing party, still terrorise and divide the villages in the region. Life is slowly getting back to normal in Polhó. Oventic, an autonomous Zapatista commune in the region of Los Altos. Chiapas. Mexico. 12/1999



Photo 14 - Polhó refugee camp. Religion – catholic and protestant - is very present amongst the indigenous communities. The situation is still tense in the Los Altos region, two years after the Acteal massacre where 45 locals were killed. Paramilitaries, close to the governing party, still terrorise and divide the villages in the region. Life is slowly getting back to normal in Polhó. Oventic, an autonomous Zapatista commune in the region of Los Altos. Chiapas. Mexico. 12/1999



Photo 15 - A Zapatista march. An activist in a caravan at the start of the march in Puebla. Puebla states, 02/2001

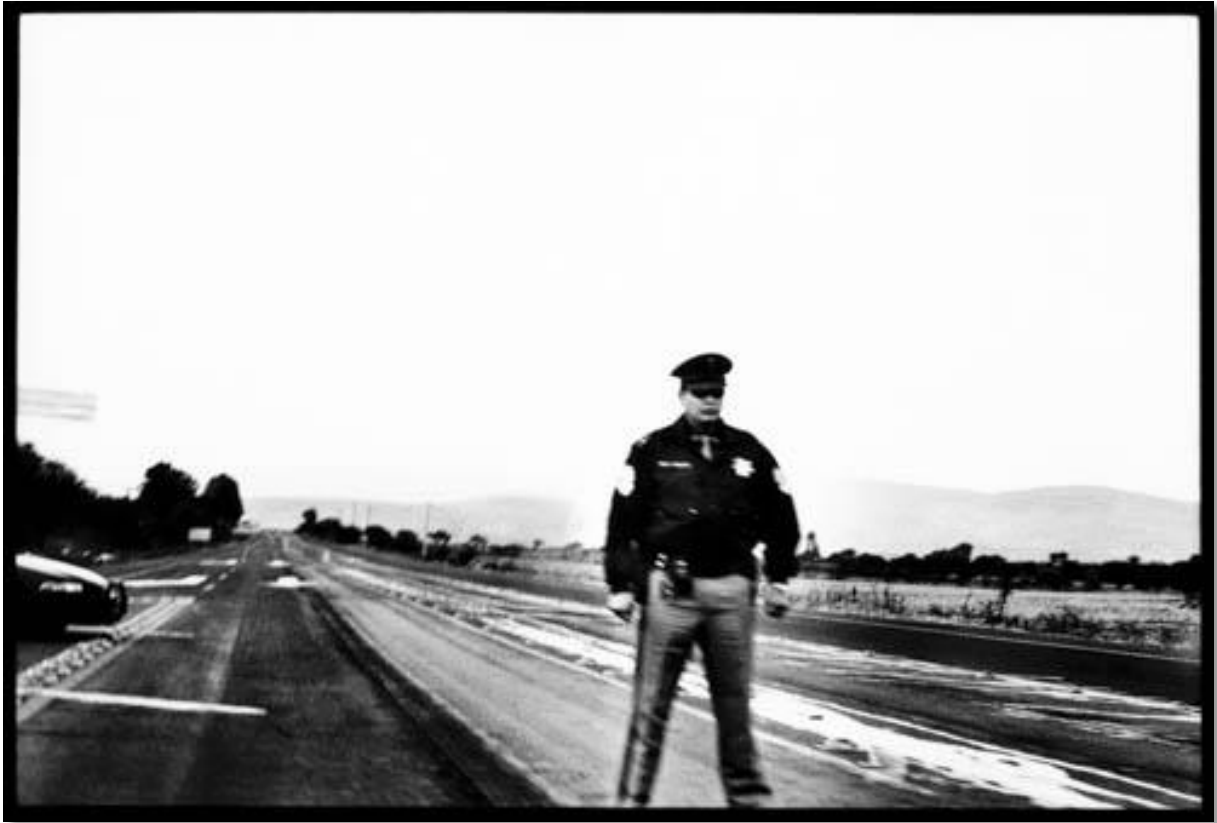


Photo 16 - A Zapatista march. On the road to Nurio. Queretaro state, Mexico. 03/2001



Photo 17 - A Zapatista march. On the road to Nurio. Michoacan state, Mexico. 03/2001



Photo 18 - A Zapatista march. Arrival of the Zapatista leaders on the central Zocalo square in Mexico City. 03/2001



Photo 19 - A Zapatista march. The crowd on the central Zocalo square in Mexico City. Mexico. 03/2001



Photo 20 - Raquel Lopez Santes, 07/ 2005



Photo 21 - During the maize harvest in the Zapatista village of Monterrey. Autonomous municipality of La Garrucha. January 1st, 2014 was the 20th anniversary of the Zapatista insurrection. To mark the occasion, the EZLN (Zapatista National Liberation Army) organised « La Escuelita » or the « little school », an operation that received 4500 people in the rebel villages, allowing them to get a taste of everyday life in the communities and to learn about autonomy, Zapatista style. Chiapas. Mexico. 12/2013.

